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of great magnitude and in which you accomplished really remarkable results." It is also doubtful if the statement on page 241, to the effect that the Embarkation Service and its director were the decisive factor in the acquisition of the Dutch tonnage, can be accepted without proof.

Part III, "The Sea", contains interesting chapters on the navy's part in the movement, convoying, the preparation of the troop fleet, and the Shipping Control Committee. A decidedly one-sided view of the functions of the latter is presented, a surprising omission being the absence of any reference to the War Trade Board's large part in determining what commodities the committee should haul. The account also goes too far in conveying an impression that the army's needs were satisfactorily met, omitting to mention, for example, the shortages in the shipment of trucks and animals, which were made manifest during the Argonne struggle. Credit is also given the Embarkation Service for studies of ocean-trade and shipping conditions which actually were made by the Shipping Board and the War Trade Board. The accounts of our dealings with the Allied Maritime Transport Council border, in places, on the fanciful. The three volumes, in fact, display a tendency to detract from the British attitude and accomplishments, which is in decidedly poor taste. On page 330 this reaches the ridiculous in a grotesque statistical comparison of troop-ship performance.

Altogether it is difficult to know just how to place these volumes. They might win recommendation as a popular account of our part in the war were it not for the errors, omissions, and distortions to which the reader would be exposed. Certainly they cannot be accepted as a well-balanced, critical examination of our effort. The fundamental defect is a too ready and enthusiastic acceptance of stories derived from too few of the principal figures involved.

F. SCHNEIDER, JR.

MINOR NOTICES

La Doctrine Scholastique du Droit de Guerre. Par Alfred Vanderpol. (Paris, A. Pedone, 1919, pp. xxviii, 534.) The present work, in which the author aims to show the traditional and, in a certain sense, unvarying, character of the Christian doctrine on war, is divided into three parts. Part I. gives an exposé of the scholastic doctrine on war under the following headings: is war permitted to Christians?; the legitimacy of war; the definition of just war; the just cause; the authority necessary to declare war; the right intention; obligations of princes and subjects; consequences of the doctrine and the rights of the victor.

This part is itself written in the scholastic style. Objections are answered first, and then the proper principles are briefly and clearly laid down, supported by abundant and judiciously selected excerpts from the Fathers of the Church, the theologians, and the canonists.

Part II. outlines the history of the scholastic doctrine on war from

the Old Testament through the Christians of the first three centuries, St. Augustine and St. Thomas, the applications of, and departures from, the doctrine from the eleventh to the sixteenth century, down to the theologians of the last three centuries.

Part III. contains as *pièces justificatives* translations of relevant portions of Gratian's *Decretum* and St. Thomas's *Summa*, together with Victoria's *De Jure Belli* and *De Indis* and Suarez's *De Bello* in their entirety. An appendix outlines the doctrine of Suarez on international law. An analytical table is also appended.

Professor Émile Chenon, of the Faculty of Law of Paris, contributes a good-sized preface, in which is given a detailed account of the author's life and works. Alfred Marie Vanderpol, whom the celebrated Belgian statesman Bernaert once called "le chevalier de la paix", was born in 1854 and died in 1915. Although an engineer by profession, he had received his licentiate in law, and was an energetic leader in peace movements in France and Belgium. The Ligue Belge pour la Paix and the Union Internationale (founded in 1912, with headquarters at Louvain) were fostered, if not actually founded, by him. One of his friends, at his solicitation, supplied the funds necessary for the establishment at Louvain of a chair of international law according to Christian principles. Until his death he was closely identified with the Ligue des Catholiques Français pour la Paix, of which he was president, and in whose bulletin he began his apostolate of the pen.

The material collected in the present volume and published posthumously had previously been presented to the public in various smaller publications of the author, such as *Le Droit de Guerre d'après les Théologiens et les Canonistes du Moyen-Age* (Paris, 1911), *La Guerre devant le Christianisme* (Brussels, no date), and articles in the *Bulletin de la Société Gratry* (which became, in 1910, the *Bulletin de la Ligue des Catholiques Français pour la Paix*). The volume at hand supplies a positive want in the literature of international law, with regard to its history, its founders, and its relation to Christianity. The author's death shortly after the outbreak of the war, followed within a few years by the death of that indefatigable worker among the scholastic jurists, Ernest Nys, leaves a distinct gap among the cultivators of this field of international law.

HERBERT F. WRIGHT.

Das Iranische Erlösungsmysterium: Religionsgeschichtliche Untersuchungen. Von R. Reitzenstein. (Bonn, A. Marcus and E. Weber, 1921, pp. xii, 272, M. 45.) The period of the first two Christian centuries is well known as an age when a welter of creeds and sects prevailed in Asia Minor and Mesopotamia. These movements and their influences can no more be neglected by the student of history in general, than they can by the student of theology. Early Christianity had to contend not only as a rival against historic Judaism, but with

Hellenism, fading Mithraism, the Mandaean religion with its survivals of old Babylonian beliefs, and had soon to confront a more formidable rival to itself in the rise of Manichaeism. Persian ideas filled the atmosphere at the time, and Zoroastrianism was about entering upon an era of revival which restored much of its pristine glory.

A book like Reitzenstein's *Das Iranische Erlösungsmysterium*, which emphasizes the significance of Persian influence upon the ideas of redemption during these ages, is therefore important; and in it the scholarly author has followed in his method of investigation the lines of the well-known work of Bousset on Gnosticism and its problems, the volume being dedicated to Bousset's memory.

The author deals first, in a critical manner, with some of the new and valuable material which has recently become available through the discovery in Turfan, Chinese Turkestan, of the long-lost bible of Mani. The importance of these finds is still too little known to Christian theologians. A lengthy treatment is next given of the doctrine of the soul and related matters in the Mandaean religion, including the Mandaean Book of the Dead. Deductions of a religious and historical character are then drawn, and extensive supplementary material with regard to the doctrine of the Aeon and of the Eternal City is added in two elaborate appendixes.

With reference to Manichaeism, the author has enjoyed the advantage of drawing upon some of the Turfan fragments that have not yet been published in the texts hitherto made available by the Berlin scholars F. W. K. Müller and A. von Le Coq; and he has had likewise philological assistance from the Iranian specialist Andreas, of Göttingen. Among the fragments still awaiting publication in detail is a so-called "Zarathushtra-Fragment", which contains a portion of a Manichaean hymn that cites from Zoroaster. This is introduced in translation by Reitzenstein, and made the starting-point for his main thesis of Iranian influence on the redemption idea. With regard, furthermore, to Mandaean sources, the learned professor has derived much help from the work of his colleague Lidzbarski, who has done so much to make the Mandaean literature accessible in translation.

On the whole, although exceptions may be taken to certain views, or though opinions may differ on particular points, the author must certainly be accredited with having succeeded in showing that, in addition to recognizing the presence of other elements, scholars should lay due stress also on the Persian influence upon the doctrine of the mystery of the redemption. In doing this, Dr. Reitzenstein's great erudition enables him to bring together a vast mass of material drawn from the many branches of knowledge of which he is a master; but the weight of learning often makes the text rather heavy reading, and sometimes difficult to follow.

A. V. WILLIAMS JACKSON.

Marcus Aurelius: a Biography. By Henry Dwight Sedgwick. (New Haven, Yale University Press; London, Oxford University Press, 1921, pp. 309, \$2.75.) "In this little book my purpose is to provide those people for whom the *Meditations* of Marcus Aurelius contain a deep religious meaning, with such introductory information about him, his character, his religion, and his life, as I think, judging from my own experience, they may desire." This charmingly written sketch is to be judged in the light of its aim as set forth in these words from its preface. Mr. Sedgwick writes from the point of view of the twentieth century and its religious perplexities, and with no great technical equipment. He has read the literary sources, but he nowhere cites an inscription. For instance, he quotes Livy's account of the prosecution of the Bacchanalians under the Republic, but apparently he has never heard of the extant *Senatus-consultum de Bacchanalibus* (pp. 220 ff.). He has no clear conception of the imperial constitution, else he would hardly have expressed his surprise at the democratic manners of the Antonines (pp. 105 ff.), or at the denial of a triumph to an imperial legate (p. 151). Naturally he leaves the reader without any definite picture of the routine work which Marcus Aurelius as emperor was called upon to perform. A trained Latinist will experience a humorous twinge on finding the aristocratic Fronto referred to as Marcus Aurelius's "pedagogue". The three chapters which Mr. Sedgwick devotes to the exculpation of his hero from the charge of being a foe to Christianity contain only one new suggestion, namely, that the unpopularity of the Christians with the Roman lower classes may have been due in part to the fact that the Christians spoke and wrote in Greek. Mr. Sedgwick is evidently unacquainted with the epigraphic evidence which proves that the lower classes in Rome were largely recruited from the Greek-speaking East. Similar inaccuracies and inadequacies might easily be pointed out. Nevertheless, Mr. Sedgwick has furnished the general reader with an interesting account of the literary and spiritual life of the Middle Empire. In an appendix he gives a descriptive bibliography of the ancient literary sources, and lists a number of the best modern books upon the subjects treated.

DONALD MCFAYDEN.

Recueil des Actes des Rois de Provence, 855-928. Par René Poupardin, Directeur à l'École Pratique des Hautes-Études, Secrétaire de l'École des Chartes. (Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1920, pp. lviii, 155, 23 fr.) When in the late nineties the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres undertook the publication of its splendid collection of definitive editions of documentary sources to be known as *Chartes et Diplômes relatifs à l'Histoire de France*, it was planned that the section containing the charters of West Frankish and French kings from 840 to 1223 should include also those of the kings of Aquitaine from 814 to 866 and of the kings of Provence and Burgundy from 855 to 1032;

and the editorship of the volumes on Provence and Burgundy was intrusted to René Poupardin (see preface by d'Arbois de Jubainville, in Prou's *Recueil des Actes de Philippe I^{er}, Roi de France*¹, Paris, 1908). The first of M. Poupardin's volumes now lies before us, and it is entirely worthy of the great series of which it forms a part. The editor has already distinguished himself by two admirable volumes on the kings of Provence and Burgundy in the ninth and tenth centuries, and has consequently long been a student of the documents which he now brings to publication. The plan adopted is the same as that of the *Recueil des Actes de Philippe I^{er}, Roi de France*, by Maurice Prou, with which the series was inaugurated in 1908, and which has rightly served as a model for succeeding volumes. This volume contains the documents of Charles of Provence, Boson, and Louis l'Aveugle—only 59 charters all told, and some of these are suspect or clearly forgeries; but the collection is a precious one nevertheless, because of the paucity of other sources for the period. M. Poupardin's introduction is a model of what such diplomatic studies should be. One conclusion from it may be especially noted. It is impossible to say that there was continuity of chancery organization from one reign to another in the kingdom of Provence during this troubled period. But all the royal charters here published were drawn up in the chancery: there is no reason to suppose that any of them were drafted in the local ecclesiastical establishments in whose favor they were issued and then brought to the chancery for confirmation and the affixing of the royal seal.

C. W. DAVID.

Illustrations of the History of Medieval Thought and Learning. By Reginald Lane Poole. (London, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1920, pp. xiii, 327. Second ed. revised.) The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has done well to reprint these scholarly and thoughtful essays, and especially, since their author, now released from the *English Historical Review*, finds time to revise this work of his early manhood. But the revision, his preface tells us, "has been designedly made with a sparing hand, and the book remains in substance and in most details a work not of 1920 but of 1884". The words "and learning", added to the title, imply no addition to the contents, but only describe them more truly. In the few foot-notes added or expanded the new matter is carefully bracketed. Only in the chapter on the school of Chartres and in that on Abelard has new evidence made necessary serious change in the text. Elsewhere a foot-note suffices, as where the statement as to the slightness of Marsiglio's direct influence is modified in deference to the continuous strain of testimony pointed out by Mr. Sullivan.

Mr. Poole's preface tells us, too, how he came to write the book—mainly at Leipzig and at Zurich while a travelling fellow on the

¹ See this *Review*, XIV. 101 ff.

Hibbert Foundation—and to whom he was most indebted for suggestion. Lechler, the church historian, it appears, set him reading Reuter's *Aufklärung im Mittelalter*; and to Reuter, though he will not confess to learning much from his "exaggerated and often distorted presentment of facts", he owed references to the sources and an outline for the first half of his book. And it was in preparation for the editing of Wycliffe's treatises *On Dominion*, to which he was invited by the society then forming at Leipzig, that from John of Salisbury onward his studies restricted themselves to political theory. Perhaps it was in reaction against Reuter, whose title may well have seemed to him too pretentious, that his own book, as he says, "made no claim to be a coherent history", though it is by no means without reason that "it has sometimes been mistaken for one".

G. L. B.

Macmillan's Historical Atlas of Modern Europe. Edited by F. J. C. Hearnshaw, M.A., LL.D., Professor of History in King's College, University of London. (London, Macmillan and Company, 1920, pp. 29, 6s.) This useful little atlas contains eleven skilfully drawn and unusually clear maps, with explanatory notes devoted chiefly to the history of Europe since 1815. While it is doubtless true that the omission of physical features enhances clearness, one is tempted respectfully to question Professor Hearnshaw's contention that the addition of physical to political features is impossible without "inextricable confusion". This difficult combination has been accomplished repeatedly of late, to the pleasure and profit of countless users of maps.

The scholarly and suggestive notes lose something of interest and clearness because of rigid condensation. This is well illustrated on page 13, where Venice is included among the "walled towns" remaining under the authority of the Byzantine emperor after the Lombard invasion of 568—as if there were a clearly defined city of Venice either walled or unwalled at that time. Again (p. 11), we find Tuscany classed with Lombardy among the states under the "direct" rule of Leopold II. in 1792. Nor is any distinction made between independence and autonomy, as applied to the status of Bulgaria under the Treaty of Berlin.

Greece did not acquire "all of Epirus" by the settlement of 1913 (p. 16), being compelled to evacuate Northern Epirus. The editor follows the rather confusing general practice of interchanging the terms Austria and Austria-Hungary. For example, Bosnia and Herzegovina were occupied, administered, and later annexed by Austria and Hungary jointly. One or two trifling slips, probably typographical, may be noted. East Prussia was secularized in 1525, not in 1528 (p. 7), and Frederick William of Wied should be William Frederick (p. 16). But who cares about the precise name of the amusing *Mpret*?

The most useful map is that of Europe after the Peace Treaties, 1919-1920. Altogether, the *Atlas* is a decidedly welcome aid to the student.

WILLIAM A. FRAYER.

The Art of War in Italy, 1494-1529. By F. L. Taylor, M.A., M.C., St. John's College, Cambridge. (Cambridge, University Press, 1921, pp. 228, \$5.00.) The theme of this valuable little book, which won the Prince Consort Essay Prize in 1920, is the development in Italy during the early Italian wars of strategy, tactics, infantry, cavalry, artillery, and the art of fortification. There is inevitably a considerable repetition of similar material in the several chapters.

With a constant use of the best contemporary material, mostly Italian, but with proper attention to French, Spanish, and German sources, Mr. Taylor has produced an instructive study in the growth of Renaissance thought along one particular line. And it is worthy of note that in this line the most practical results were reached by Spaniards. In his last chapter, indeed, he analyzes the work of the best-known theorists of the period upon the art of war, and of them two are Italian, Giambattista della Valle and Machiavelli, and the third a half-Frenchman, Philip the Duke of Cleves. But in most respects, Mr. Taylor's book is an exposition of the manner in which the keen intelligence of the Great Captain and of Pescara won Italy for Spain.

In 1494 there were, he shows, two schools of warfare: that of the French crusaders, which accepted battle on the enemy's terms, for love of a fight; and that of the Italian *condottieri*, which tried to avoid all fighting and win by pure manoeuvre. Gonsalvo began, and Pescara completed, an art of war which sought by scientific strategy the best opportunity to destroy the enemy's forces. The victories on the Garigliano and at Pavia were the result.

In 1494 the Swiss pikemen were, as infantry, supreme, although despised by the feudal gentry. The Spaniards accepted from the Swiss the use of infantry as the chief arm, but, by substituting the sword and musket for the pike, made their infantry more mobile. In artillery the French were in 1494, and remained in 1529, superior to the Spanish; but they lost this advantage by less intelligent tactics.

In an appendix, perhaps to counterbalance the Spanish element elsewhere, is a careful and detailed study, with maps, of Gaston de Foix's great victory at Ravenna.

To the reviewer, it would seem that value would have been added to the book by a comparison of these developments in the West with contemporary developments among the Ottoman Turks.

British Beginnings in Western India, 1579-1657: an Account of the Early Days of the British Factory of Surat. By H. G. Rawlinson, M.A., Indian Educational Service. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1920, pp. 158.)

Under the correct but somewhat forbidding title of *British Beginnings in Western India, 1579-1657*, Mr. H. G. Rawlinson has concealed a valuable and most interesting book. For he has written the early story of Surat, provided with a historical introduction, relating the beginnings of European expansion, with the usual references to Sighelm, Sir John Mandeville, and Stevens, concerning which last interesting figure he gives a fuller account than is commonly found. Thereafter the narrative follows the fortunes of the English station with minute care, and provides perhaps the best account of the beginnings of the East India Company to be found within the same space anywhere. Hawkins and his mission, the conflicts with the Portuguese, Sir Thomas Roe's embassy, the development of the Surat factory and its business, the Interlopers, and the Dutch war, with a chapter on Life in the English Factory in the Seventeenth Century—these give not only a full but a vivid picture of this profitable and romantic beginning of British power in India.

Nor is this all; for two features of the little volume add much to its value and interest. The first is a series of appendixes, which contain material as various as an account of the tombs in the English cemetery at Surat, the factory pay-bills, the form of a "Bill of Adventure" issued by the East India Company for the fourth voyage, a list of the voyages and their profits (from 95 to 234 per cent.), and extracts from Thévenot's account of Surat, published in 1727. The second is a list of illustrations, which, if given somewhat too much to tombs, includes such interesting views as those of the old fort and the old factory, which may profitably be compared, by those who are interested, with the seventeenth-century Dutch views of their posts and those of the Portuguese, especially the splendid view of Surat as exhibited in Dapper's *Asia*, which the author apparently, and, if so, unfortunately, does not know.

Apart from the intrinsic interest and value of such a history of "the corner-stone of the British Empire in India" as a contribution to our knowledge of the subject itself (and that contribution is great), Mr. Rawlinson has, in a sense, done much to produce a new *genre* in English historical writing. He has given us a study in imperial local history, which is sorely needed to correct and amplify those vast and useful compilations, written, as it were, from above, by showing us just how and why "imperial" policies worked or did not work—and how little consciously imperial they were, after all. For the East India Company of the seventeenth century, whatever its imperial connotations and implications, was a very human and concrete thing, not a great national enterprise looking toward the acquisition of the British Raj, nor the result of profound, far-seeing policy of expansion, as might be assumed from many writings on the subject, especially those flowing from Continental pens. To such a view books like these are a salutary corrective. And the British Empire is fortunate in the possession of historians like

Mr. Rawlinson, who can write books on such subjects in such admirable and entertaining fashion.

WILBUR C. ABBOTT.

The Puritans in Ireland, 1647-1661. By the Reverend St. John D. Seymour, B.D. [Oxford Historical and Literary Studies, vol. XII.] (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1921, pp. xiv, 239.) Mr. Seymour in the little volume under review has done a thoroughly competent piece of historical investigation. He has taken up the ecclesiastical history of Ireland during the period of the Rebellion and the Commonwealth, with extensive and painstaking use of the manuscript "Commonwealth Books" in the Public Record Office, Dublin. He has thrown a flood of new light on an obscure and heretofore little investigated period in the religious history of Ireland, and has made evident the purposes of the Puritan party, the actual working of the Puritan government in religious affairs, and the personnel and work of its appointees.

Mr. Seymour declares, "I have written from the standpoint of a clergyman of the Church of Ireland but have treated all the other Protestant denominations of the period, I hope, with scrupulous fairness." It seems to the reviewer that his claim has been absolutely justified. No one could have been more fair-minded and impartial than he, or more objective in his estimates of the qualities, good and bad, of the ministers whom governmental authority substituted for those of the older church during this troublesome period.

There has indeed been a tendency on the part of some modern writers to decry the "ministers of the Gospel" *en masse* . . . how uncritical and inaccurate such generalizing is can easily be shown. . . . Nobody would pretend that all the ministers were saints; some passages in the dry Commonwealth records would be quite sufficient to refute such an idea. But men like Winter, Mather, Worth, Adair, must have been powerful instruments for good in the land; while, from the little that we know about Edward Wale, it may safely be inferred that many of those preachers who were so utterly obscure that nothing is known of them except their names were fully deserving of the title "Ministers of the Gospel".

It is to be hoped that Mr. Seymour will continue his studies in the religious history of Ireland.

WILLISTON WALKER.

The Early Life and Education of John Evelyn. With a Commentary by H. Maynard Smith. [Oxford Historical and Literary Studies, vol. XI.] (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1920, pp. xx, 182.) In the year 1818 were published the *Memoirs* of one John Evelyn, an English gentleman of wide acquaintance, travels, and interest in gardening, some literary skill, and social position, a familiar figure in late seventeenth-century England. Thus rescued from oblivion, his labors became a standard

source of quotation for literary and historical investigators, a much-read and moderately enjoyed piece of antiquarian literature, and a book which no gentleman's library could be without. It has run through some five or six editions during the past century, and has doubtless proved of some pleasure and even profit to its readers. Among other things, it inspired the publication of a much greater book of the same kind, Samuel Pepys's *Diary*. And now, after a hundred years, Mr. H. Maynard Smith has provided us with a volume drawn from this source which is as fine an example of the still thriving school of antiquarianism as one is likely to discover in much reading. For he has taken a fragment of the whole work, that which begins with Evelyn's birth and ends with his departure from England on his travels in 1641, and edited it after the great manner of Bayle—something less than twenty pages of large-print text, something more than a hundred and fifty pages of finer-print notes and index. It is a work of love and devotion, as every page testifies, and Mr. Smith has not only produced an extraordinarily minute and informing body of notes, but he has had an extraordinarily good time doing it, while his various contributions to a more intimate knowledge of the times are of great interest and value. It is true that he denies Nathaniel Hawthorne a final *e* in his name, but Hawthorne was, of course, an American. It is also true that the name Cromwell, which plays some part in the book proper, does not appear in the index, but Evelyn was, of course, a strong Royalist. And it might be possible to enlarge the list of such minor criticisms. But no student of the early seventeenth century, and no one interested in cross-sections of life in any period, but must be grateful to Mr. Smith for his entertaining and useful book—and envy him for the leisure which has enabled him to produce it, and the pleasure which he has afforded himself and others by the use of that leisure. It is only to be regretted that the attitude of the Evelyn family toward those scholars who have at various times sought to edit the *Memoirs* has made a definitive edition impossible.

England and the Englishman in German Literature of the Eighteenth Century. By John Alexander Kelly, Ph.D. (New York, Columbia University Press, 1921, pp. 156, \$1.25.) Anglomania prevailed in Germany throughout the eighteenth century. J. G. B. Büschel, in his *Neue Reisen eines Deutschen nach und in England im Jahre 1783* (Berlin, 1784), took the lead, but was ably seconded by many other writers. The beauty of English landscape, especially of the English park; the vigor, manliness, and self-reliance of the English men, the loveliness of the women; the "naturalness" of English literature; English religious toleration, but beyond everything else, the freedom of English institutions with their corollaries, freedom from petty restrictions in the methods of education and in social relations, and the high status granted great scholars and great artists, including even actors and actresses—

all these advantages filled the vast majority of observers with almost lyrical enthusiasm and made them forget or at least readily forgive English national conceit and contempt of foreigners, English taciturnity and moroseness, English brutality, and even the absence of the artistic and especially of the musical instinct. These facts Dr. Kelly has diligently assembled and clearly and convincingly set forth in his monograph, basing his conclusions on abundant and well-selected material.

The name of Goethe, curiously enough, appears only twice, although his opinions of the English have not long since been collected and published. Again, something might have been said of Germans or German-Swiss, like Füseli, Sir Joshua Reynolds's successor in the Royal Academy, who settled in England and rose to prominence there. The generosity shown such foreigners can hardly have failed to impress their friends at home. More serious is Dr. Kelly's failure to affiliate German anglomania of the eighteenth century with the great European movements of the time. Voltaire's *Lettres sur les Anglais* are not even mentioned, and one looks in vain for the name of Montesquieu. Thus German anglomania appears as a provincial whim, whereas, as a matter of fact, it came about under the sway of a great international urge. England, in the seventeenth century less interesting to the Continent than even Sweden, in consequence of the glowing descriptions of the liberality of English political institutions and religious toleration, found in the letters of French Huguenots exiled after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, suddenly assumed peak importance to the generation of Bayle, just then preparing to throw off the shackles of feudalism, Jesuitism, and artificiality in literature and art. And something like a "myth of noble England" spread in all countries, an interesting compound of sound truth and fantastic exaggeration.

Yet, in spite of these omissions, Dr. Kelly's monograph furnishes welcome material for a better appreciation of Germany's part in limning that picture of England which did so much to overthrow an oppressive creed outworn.

CAMILLO VON KLENZE.

Robespierre, Terroriste. Par Albert Mathiez, Professeur à la Faculté des Lettres de Dijon. (Paris, La Renaissance du Livre, 1921, pp. 191, 4 fr.) The volume contains seven essays, entitled "Robespierre, Terroriste"; "Le Banquier Boyd et ses Amis"; "Le Carnet de Robespierre"; "Les Notes de Robespierre contre les Dantonistes"; "Danton et Durand"; "Les deux Versions du Procès des Hébertistes"; "Pourquoi nous sommes Robespierristes". The first six had appeared during the years 1918-1920, in the *Annales Révolutionnaires*, the official publication of the Société des Études Robespierristes. The last appeared in the *Grande Revue*, and served as the first of two addresses given at the École des Hautes Études Sociales, in 1920. The first essay in this series of studies served as the second lecture.

Mathiez has worked on the history of Robespierre during a period of twenty years and has published several important books and many valuable articles on this subject. His thesis is that Robespierre was the greatest statesman of the French Revolution, and that the so-called reign of terror was necessary to save the Republic. The experiences of the recent war have confirmed him and his fellow-members of the Société des Études Robespierristes, which was founded in 1908, in the soundness of their position. The severe measures adopted by the French government during the late war were less justified than those of the reign of terror. More men were actually shot who afterwards were found innocent of the charges made against them, than were put to death during the reign of terror. During the Revolution the government worked upon a more democratic basis. The accused received a more careful and fair trial. The National Convention remained in session, and the regular—the civil—courts properly functioned. During the late war, however, the legislative bodies did not meet for months at a time, and the civil courts were limited in their powers. The administrative and military courts were in control. Illegal measures were less justified when the country was united. During the reign of terror the internal dissensions threatened the government with civil war. Not only was the very existence of the French Republic at stake, but the cause of democracy itself was on trial. The reign of terror has been greatly exaggerated, and Robespierre's part in it misrepresented. His influence was consistently in favor of moderation. It was the extremists who plotted his death. During his lifetime and for fifty years thereafter the name Robespierre was synonymous with the word democracy. His teachings are a vital political and social force to-day. We may learn from him the meaning of true democracy. One of the objects of the Société des Études Robespierristes is the promulgation of the democratic conception of Robespierre.

CARL CHRISTOPHELSMEIER.

Sir Francis d'Ivernois, 1757-1842: sa Vie, son Oeuvre et son Temps. Par Otto Karmin. (Geneva, Revue Historique de la Révolution Française et de l'Empire, 1920, pp. xv, 730, 15 fr.) This is an elaborate biography of a character who played an important part in European politics in the period of revolution and restoration, and whose activities were marked with distinction by more than one government. Starting as an agitator for the freedom of Geneva from the domination of France and of local aristocracy, he suffered exile in the first disasters of that movement, but eventually he was called into the counsels of the allied powers, and afterward occupied high official position in his native country.

As a publicist his writings on political and economic questions attracted such wide attention that his views were either sought or opposed, not only in Switzerland, but in England, France, Russia, and

Spain, while his historical reviews of conditions in his own day furnish valuable material for the investigator of that period.

Picturesque, in fact, are some of the plans which he advanced for the relief of Geneva from reactionary control. One was a colony of the oppressed to be planted under the British flag at Waterford, Ireland. The corner-stone was laid but the scheme met with political opposition, as well as internal difficulties, and came to naught. Thoughts of going to Canada, likewise, had no result, and the events of the French Revolution swept him into their current.

His acts and his writings on the revolutionary movement in Geneva marked him for reactionary attack, and it was in the depths of this that he proposed to move the whole University of Geneva to America. The story of his connection with Jefferson and others in this enterprise has been frequently related, but interesting light is furnished by a long letter to Adams, here printed, in which complete details of the proposed organization are given. The author rather belittles the importance of the scheme and magnifies the coolness of the Americans, but the documents quoted do not warrant such an attitude.

For his services as diplomatic agent and financial adviser, d'Ivernois received from the English government the title which gives the rather unusual combination in his name. His pecuniary rewards were not large, and the connection subjected him to attack by the parliamentary opposition. The importance of the public matters in which he was engaged is revealed in the extensive bibliography appended to this work. The wide international character of his labors justifies this biographical account of the history of the period.

J. M. VINCENT.

David Urquhart: Some Chapters in the Life of a Victorian Knight-Errant of Justice and Liberty. By Gertrude Robinson. (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1920, pp. xii, 328, \$5.00.) David Urquhart was one of those Englishmen who go crusading for oppressed peoples and forlorn causes. A volunteer in the Greek war of independence, he was later appointed secretary of embassy at Constantinople, where, by learning Turkish and adopting the Turkish manner of living, he won the confidence of the Porte, and negotiated the draft of a commercial treaty with terms very favorable to England. But his chiefs did not take kindly to his methods, dispensed with his services, and accepted a less advantageous treaty. Urquhart attributed his dismissal to Russian intrigues. Henceforth he regarded the Slavic power as the enemy of European civilization, which it aimed to undermine by revolution as the prelude to Russian domination. For forty years Russia played in Urquhart's mind the rôle that a later generation assigned to Germany, and he repeatedly urged the necessity of a European combination to resist the advance of Muscovite diplomacy.

To his contemporaries Urquhart was a strange figure. He believed

Palmerston to be a Russian agent. He opposed the Crimean War, arguing that the Turks were more than a match for their enemies, but were being made the tools of England and France. With the policy of Cavour he had no sympathy, and he devoted infinite energy to the cause of the papacy, whose aid he invoked, at the Vatican Council, for the rehabilitation of public law. Urquhart, in short, set himself against all the great movements of his century, without being able, in spite of his remarkable knowledge of European politics and an active propaganda, to stem the march of events.

Yet he is an interesting figure. An ardent champion of justice between nations, he was ever protesting against international wrongdoing, displaying all the idealism of Woodrow Wilson. His effort to organize foreign affairs committees among English workingmen anticipated by half a century the Union of Democratic Control; in his detestation of secret diplomacy he was the forerunner of E. D. Morel; his exposition of the connection between national prosperity, diplomacy, and war has some resemblance to the teaching of Norman Angell. He early perceived the danger latent in Prussian statecraft, and he predicted a European conflagration unless a limit were set to increasing armaments.

Miss Robinson has written, not a full-fledged biography of this remarkable man, but a series of studies of his varied activities, in a tone of exalted enthusiasm that at times becomes oppressive; nor is the material, much of which is new, always well organized. But if she recognizes the mysticism, the obsession of Russia, the faults of temper which often handicapped his work, she leaves no doubt that he was unappreciated by a materialistic age. Her account supplements rather than replaces the article in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

BERNARDOTTE E. SCHMITT.

Ledru-Rollin après 1848 et les Proscrits Français en Angleterre. Par Alvin R. Calman, A.B., M.A. (Paris, F. Rieder et Cie., 1921, pp. 306, 15 fr.) In the history of French republicanism the brief and troubled career of the Second Republic is as instructive as the more solid achievements of the Third Republic. In France a group of scholars has been making the history of the Revolution of 1848 and of the Second Republic a special field of investigation. The present volume is not the first evidence that American scholars also are working fruitfully in this field. The author's principal theme is the long exile of Ledru-Rollin, minister of the interior in the February government, candidate for the presidency of the Republic, and later leader of the Montagnard party in the assembly. He also deals with the other French exiles in England, chiefly in their relations with Ledru. He has faced the difficult task—and, be it said, successfully—of keeping the reader's interest in a sequence of futile efforts on the part of the exile Montagnard to retain the leadership of his party, and to have a positive influence upon the development of republicanism in France. Ledru was incapable of ex-

exercising an apostolate under such disadvantages, because he was not a constructive thinker, but, as the author points out, an opportunist, with a weakness in the direction of versatility. His power lay in the spoken word. Mr. Calman compares him to two other great tribunes, Danton and Gambetta. It is impossible to say whether the comparison is just, for Ledru never had the opportunity which momentous circumstances offered to each of the other men.

Twice while in exile Ledru-Rollin entertained the chimerical idea of using the United States as a lever to force on the revolutionary movement in Europe. The first occasion was coincident with the *Black Warrior* affair and the Ostend Manifesto. Mr. Calman quotes a letter from Ledru to George N. Sanders, American consul general at London, suggesting that the United States pledge its support to the Spanish republicans, braving the risks of war with the old European governments, but expecting that Cuba, out of gratitude, as well as influenced by contiguity, would voluntarily apply for annexation. The second time was after the Civil War, when the Federal government was about to bring pressure upon Napoleon III. to withdraw support from Maximilian. Ledru drew up the project of a letter to President Lincoln, modestly requesting the Americans to finance the European revolutionists. America would thus emancipate the democracy of the Old World, and repay the debt owed to France since 1783.

A special word of praise is due to the bibliography which the author has appended to his work. It is not a mere list of sources and secondary works, but contains brief characterizations wherever these are appropriate. Among the periodicals and journals, he distinguishes between those which he has examined throughout and those to which his attention has been more cursory. The student who uses his work, therefore, knows exactly what its documentation is.

HENRY E. BOURNE.

Der Missverständene Bismarck. Von Otto Hammann. (Berlin, Reimar Hobbing, 1921, pp. 204.) To his earlier volumes of reminiscence, *Der Neue Kurs* (1918), *Zur Vorgeschichte des Krieges* (1918), and *Um den Kaiser* (1919), Hammann has added a no less interesting and valuable little volume explaining how Bismarck's successors for twenty years misunderstood and mismanaged the inheritance which he left them in 1890. Germany was then dominant in Europe by her Triple Alliance, by her secret insurance from Russia, and by the painful isolation of France and the splendid isolation of England. After 1890 the balance began slowly to change, until, by 1914, Germany in turn stood isolated, weighed down by her Austrian liability, half deserted by Italy, and encircled by the Triple Entente. The great error, Hammann thinks, was not, however, what has been so often reiterated—the breaking down of the wire between Berlin and Petrograd and the permitting the Franco-Russian Alliance to come into being. Though Bis-

marck had always averted this unpleasant development, it was, Hammann thinks, inevitable, with the growing national antagonisms of Slav and Teuton. The great error lay in exaggerating Bismarck's supposed insistence on good relations with Russia, and in rejecting, in consequence, the English hand held out on several occasions between 1898 and 1901. Here was where the true Bismarck was fatally misunderstood. Bismarck had always recognized the decisive weight of England's influence whenever it should be cast into the European balance. For that reason he had tried to avoid coming into conflict with English colonial and commercial interests. In 1887, when Bulgarian complications in the Balkans, and Boulanger in France, made Germany's security seem a little less secure, with the possibility of an eventual war on two fronts, the wily chancellor did not hesitate to write to Lord Salisbury seeking an English alliance. Salisbury's distrust and British conservatism rendered the German move futile, but it revealed Bismarck's true policy and showed that, as usual, he had a wise eye to windward. After 1890 it was all the more important that his successors should have understood this. But they did not. And the persons whom Hammann holds chiefly responsible were the kaiser, with his unwise naval policy and his unhappy interferences in diplomacy, and Holstein, with his super-suspicious theories and finesse. Though Bülow was chancellor during the period of England's evolution from isolation into the Triple Entente, Hammann does not think Bülow, for whom he has much admiration, was primarily responsible. From his official position at the time as press agent in the German Foreign Office, Hammann is able to reveal many new and interesting details about what went on behind the scenes in the Wilhelmstrasse. This volume, written from a German point of view but with much moderation and fairness, embodies some of the material in his earlier volumes, but casts it into a more systematic form and modifies it on the basis of the new material which has been published since they were written.

S. B. F.

Das Ausland im Weltkrieg: seine innere Entwicklung seit 1914. Band I. (Halle, Max Niemeyer, 1920, pp. 443.) In 1919 there was given, under the auspices of the University of Halle, a series of lectures on the History of Foreign States since 1914. This course covered almost all of the European states existing in 1914, with a lecture on the present Austria—really a history of the Germans in Austria—and one on International Socialism. These lectures, somewhat recast and amplified, form the present volume.

The course was apparently planned to give a university audience some knowledge of recent history and of the situation existing in the various European states outside of Germany at the time it was given. Much water has passed the mill since 1919, and the book suffers accordingly. The circumstances of their delivery prevented any deep or detailed treatment; the obvious aim has been to present the general lines

of development, and to explain the course of events. But the lectures are always suggestive and will be certainly informing to all but the most thorough students of recent history. The lecturers were chosen, with one exception, from the staffs of the German universities, and the choice seems to have been made with care and skill. The dangers from national bias, so easy in the treatment of recent events, seem to have been, in the main, avoided.

American students will probably find those chapters of especial value which are devoted to the history of the smaller European states, in view of the difficulty of securing exact information regarding them. Relatively, these chapters are probably better than those devoted to the larger powers, since it is easier, for many reasons, for a German lecturer to give, in a brief period, a clear and unbiassed account of Sweden than of England. As a whole, however, the book will fill a useful place in the library of one who has interest in the recent past of Europe. Always suggestive, often informing, this volume represents sound scholarship and a real attempt to tell the truth without prejudice or emotion. And the idea of such a course as that given at the University of Halle is one to be commended to all American institutions of learning.

MASON W. TYLER.

Serbia and Europe, 1914-1920. Edited with a preface by Dr. L. Marcovitch, Professor in the University of Belgrade, Member of the Serbian Peace Delegation in Paris. (New York, Macmillan Company; London, George Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1921, pp. xv, 355, \$5.00.) This volume consists of a collection of 125 articles, originally published in the Serbian government's organ, *La Serbie* (Geneva, Switzerland), between the years 1916 and 1919. The editor considers it "an attempt to exhibit the whole policy of Serbia during the war", and to give "full information about the chief points of Serbian policy and the ideal which has guided us in our national struggle" (p. v). A little more than half of the articles come from the pen of the editor, L. Marcovitch, and there are contributions from such writers on Yugoslavia as Novakovitch, Kuhne, Reiss, Vosnjak, Voinovitch, Popovitch, and Kossitch.

The book is an able defense of Serbian foreign policy viewed strictly from the Serbian (at times, according to the writer, from a Great Serbian) point of view. But one would be doing the collection an injustice if he were to disparage its historical value for that reason. Some of the matter here presented is valuable historical material, some of it clever propaganda. This is in the nature of the case. But both will be valuable to the future historian, and particularly to one who cannot have access to the complete files of *La Serbie*. He will, however, want to refer to these ultimately, and to such other Yugoslav organs as, for instance, the *Southern Slav Bulletin*. The historian must seek more fundamental material than is here offered, but he will be able to find clues to documents as yet unpublished.

Particularly valuable is the splendid article by the Serbian historian Novakovitch, on "Serbia and the European War" (pp. 7-11), in which not only moderation but true historical insight are shown. The best material for the historian is to be found in the chapters on Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria, where frequently the authors write from first-hand material. Though often bitterly written—something which is to be expected under the circumstances—they cast much light on hitherto obscure points. Here the historian will find a number of important clues which it will pay to follow up.

No future historian, no matter how much he may disagree with Serbia's policy, will be able to obscure the imperishable record in which, "betrayed by King Constantine's Greece, abandoned by Roumania, in spite of the Treaty of Bucharest of 1913, Serbia preferred her Calvary of Albania and wandering exile to the acceptance of a shameful peace" (p. 336).

ROBERT J. KERNER.

La Bataille devant Souville. Par Henri Bordeaux, de l'Académie Française. [Les Cahiers de la Victoire.] (Paris, La Renaissance du Livre, 1921, pp. 243, 7 fr.) *La Bataille devant Souville* is the second part of that interesting trilogy by Henri Bordeaux which recalls the tragic and glorious days of the defense of Verdun. The first and the third have already appeared under the titles *Derniers Jours du Fort de Vaux* and *Captifs Délivrés*. We have thus a consecutive narrative, of high literary quality and of real historical worth, of one of the most thrilling episodes in the annals of modern warfare.

Few men were better qualified than Henri Bordeaux to undertake this task. A writer of distinction, who has met personally the principal actors of the great drama, who visited every mile of the shell-torn battlefield and witnessed many of the military operations of that period, could not fail to produce a work of genuine merit.

The book is divided into two sections. The first, combining in a remarkable degree the qualities of the litterateur and of the historian, gives a moving and dramatic description, but historically accurate throughout, of the repeated assaults against the last fort which stood in the way of the German forces in their march to Verdun. The second section is a valuable military document, presenting, with a most instructive wealth of detail, the whole plan of German and French operations about the coveted city.

Satisfactory though it be from the point of view of the general reader, this work, like all the others so far published, is rather a disappointment to the soldier who has lived those trying days as a combatant. M. Bordeaux himself would admit that it is well-nigh impossible to draw a true picture of the appalling scenes of destruction and of carnage that took place on the banks of the Meuse, and impossible as well, adequately to describe the tenacity, the endurance, the courage,

and the heroism of the struggling hosts of young men of both nations. Only a Dante, become an historian, could do justice to the battle of Verdun.

PAUL PERIGORD.

Japan en de Buitenwereld in de Achttiende Eeuw. Door Dr. J. Feenstra Kuiper. (The Hague, Martinus Nijhoff, 1921, pp. xx, 330, 9.60 gld.) Even well-read Americans often cherish the belief that Admiral Perry opened to the world a hermetically sealed kingdom when his cannon knocked so rudely at Japan's portals in 1853. But this, like most highly dramatic versions of history, is only relatively true. Doctor Kuiper's volume is an exhaustive study of one period of Holland's commerce with Japan, which continued practically uninterrupted from the expulsion of the Spaniards and Portuguese, in 1624, until our arrival. The book is intended to fill the gap between Nachod's *Die Beziehungen der Niederländischen Ost-Indischen Compagnie zu Japan im 17ten Jahrhundert* and Van der Chÿs's *Neerlands Streven tot Openstelling van Japan voor de Wereldhandel*, and records an interesting and not unimportant chapter in the history of Far Eastern commerce.

Incidentally, the book contains a competent study of Japan in the eighteenth century, based not only upon already familiar sources in the Japanese and European languages, but also upon Holland's rich archive materials. The author has grouped his text into four sections: the world without Japan in the eighteenth century, particularly the world of regulated trade and the commercial companies doing business in the Orient; the Japanese world of the same period, including its social, political, and religious as well as its economic institutions and customs; a history of trade between Holland and Japan; contemporary knowledge of Japan in Europe; and contemporary knowledge of Europe in Japan. An excellent classified bibliography, several statistical appendixes, giving data upon the currency, and the character, volume, and value of merchandise handled, shipping-lists, an index, and seven contemporary Japanese illustrations of the Dutch factory at Nagasaki and ceremonial incidents in the intercourse of the two nations, conclude the volume.

Most of the new material is in the 135 pages describing the operations of the Dutch company in Japan. What is told of the organization and methods of the company will be familiar to students of eighteenth-century colonial commerce. But the diplomatic aspects of the company's activities are more novel. Particularly prophetic was the intense curiosity which the Japanese of that period displayed in respect to the practical knowledge and arts of the West. Even the *shogun* sometimes disguised himself and mingled informally with the Dutch delegations visiting Yeddo. There is much that is picturesque and entertaining interspersed with the solid information which the book contains.

VICTOR S. CLARK.

Christoph von Graffenried's Account of the Founding of New Bern. Edited with an Historical Introduction and an English Translation by Vincent H. Todd, Ph.D., University of Illinois, in co-operation with Julius Goebel, Ph.D., Professor of Germanic Languages, University of Illinois. [Publications of the North Carolina Historical Commission.] (Raleigh, the Commission, 1920, pp. 434.) In this volume Dr. Todd gives us in his historical introduction a very satisfactory and complete account of the first German colony that reached North Carolina, in the year 1710. In the opening chapters of the book the author traces the causes that led to the great German exodus of the year 1709, when between 10,000 and 15,000 German emigrants came to England. He shows that this German emigration coincided with a Swiss colonization scheme, of which Francis Louis Michel and George Ritter were the chief promoters. In May, 1710, the George Ritter Land Company was formed, and under its auspices 650 Palatines and about 120 Swiss settlers were sent to North Carolina. On the basis of Graffenried's accounts, the author traces the journey of these colonists to North Carolina, their settlement at the junction of the Trent and Neuse rivers, their trying experiences and pitiful condition in their new settlement, and finally the massacre of many of the settlers by the Indians in the fall of 1711. Through the failure of his associates Graffenried was forced to leave North Carolina in September, 1712, and the colony was left to its own fate.

Part III. of the introduction treats of the Graffenried manuscripts. In this section of his book the author is less satisfactory, for he gives but a fragmentary and incomplete statement. We hear nothing about the exact location, extent, and condition of the manuscripts, although Professor A. B. Faust, of Cornell University, in his *Guide to the Materials for American History in Swiss and Austrian Archives*, published in 1916, has given an exact and detailed account as to where the originals are found, and what their relation to each other is.

In the main part of the book Dr. Todd publishes the complete German text of Graffenried's account of his adventures, together with a good English translation, and also parts of the French text (with translation) which differ from the Yverdun MS., published in the *Colonial Records of North Carolina*. Whether it was necessary to print these texts, after both had before been printed in full by Professor Faust, may well be questioned, especially in view of the fact that Professor Faust's publication is the more accurate.

Dr. Todd concludes his book with a useful glossary of the more difficult Swiss words, which will prove very helpful to those who wish to read the original. A detailed index adds much to the value of the book.

Papers of the American Society of Church History. Edited by Frederick William Loetscher, Secretary. Second series, volume VI.

(New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1921, pp. xxxvi, 240.) In addition to minutes and reports of meetings, the sixth volume of *Papers of the American Society of Church History* contains four valuable contributions to knowledge. A presidential address by Edward Payson Johnson, on Protestant Missionary Work among the Indians in the eighteenth century, on the part of Dutch Reformed, Congregationalists, Moravians, and Friends, serves to correct the popular notion of a lack of missionary zeal in colonial times. This interesting summary excites desire for a complete and detailed monograph. The social character of the good old days may be measured partly by the conflict between these missions and the missionary interests of traders and exploiters. Professor Johnson has not used the correspondence of Jonathan Edwards. From another source he alleges that John Sergeant, the missionary at Housatonic, "in three years began to preach in the Indian tongue, and two years later had so far mastered it that the Indians often said: 'Our minister speaks our language better than we can speak it'". On the other hand, Edwards (*Dwight's Life*, p. 523) writes that "Mr. Sergeant, after fourteen years' study, had never been able to preach in it, nor even to pray in it except by a form, and had often expressed the opinion that his successor ought not to trouble himself in learning the language." The profitable question as to lack of missionary results is not unrelated to some details of this sort.

Another presidential address, by Professor David Schaff, on the Council of Constance: its Fame and its Failure, is an admirable expansion of the general student's knowledge with an interesting discussion of the significance of the council in the perspectives of church history.

The most extensive and original contribution is by William O. Shewmaker, on the Training of the Protestant Ministry in the United States of America, before the Establishment of Theological Seminaries. This important paper exhibits the curriculum and method of Dutch and English universities and of the American colleges to the end of the eighteenth century. A fresh fact brought to light is the remarkable participation of ministers in the science of medicine.

The final paper, by Professor Patrick J. Healy, on Recent Activities of Catholic Historians, is an invaluable guide to the knowledge of periodical literature, source and documentary publication, and treatises of eminence from scholars of the Roman church. May it rouse the emulation of Protestants.

Publications of the Buffalo Historical Society. Edited by Frank H. Severance, Secretary of the Society. Volume XXIV. (Buffalo, the Society, 1920, pp. x, 415, \$4.00.) The volume under review is devoted principally to a History of the Buffalo Creek Reservation, by Frederick Houghton. The Buffalo Creek Reservation was located along the stream of that name, within the limits of what is now the city of Buffalo

and adjacent parts of Erie County. The tract was the largest of several parcels of land reserved by the Seneca Indians, in 1797, when they sold their remaining holdings in western New York to Robert Morris acting on behalf of the Holland Land Company, so-called.

From archaeological investigations made by him, the author concludes that the region was, in the early part of the seventeenth century, occupied by the Wenroes, an Iroquoian tribe. Soon after that date the Wenroes were defeated and scattered by the Senecas, who, by the end of the same century, had come into possession of the whole of western New York. Upon the destruction of the Seneca towns along the Genesee and in the Finger Lakes district by Sullivan's expedition, in 1779, the refugees fled to the Niagara frontier and a considerable number joined their fellow-tribesmen on the banks of Buffalo Creek, where the white land-agents found them in 1797. The study reviews the steps by which the jurisdiction of the Seneca lands passed to New York, and the title to the soil, save for the reservations, to Phelps and Gorham, Robert Morris, and the Holland Company.

For two decades the reservation at Buffalo Creek was the home of the largest group of the Senecas as well as of groups from other Iroquoian tribes, and a few Algonquins. As early as 1810 the project of a removal to western lands was agitated among the Senecas, and lands were provided for them by the United States government, first in Wisconsin and later in the Indian Territory. By treaties ratified in 1838 and 1842 the Buffalo Creek and Tonawanda reservations were sold to grantees of the Holland Company, leaving to the Indians only the Alleghany and Cattaraugus reservations, which are still in the possession of their descendants.

The study is the narrative of a stage in the eclipse of a once-powerful people and of an episode in the acquisition of the soil of western New York by the white man. The work bears evidence of original research, especially with respect to the archaeology of the region, though there is an absence of specific citations of authorities.

FRANK G. BATES.

History of the Archdiocese of Cincinnati, 1821-1921. By Rev. John H. Lamott, S.T.D., Licencié ès Sciences Morales et Historiques, Louvain. (Cincinnati, Frederick Pustet Company, 1921, pp. xxiii, 430, \$4.00.) This commemorative volume is a distinct contribution to the religious history of the United States. The subject-matter is in itself important, for the diocese of Cincinnati at one time comprised the entire Old Northwest, and its development therefore coincides with the expansion of population into that region.

The author very wisely has regarded the archdiocese as a unit, not merely as an aggregate of local parishes, and thus, while making an effort to include the names of all who have had a part in the work of building up the church during the past century, he has relegated these

lists of names to a well-arranged appendix instead of allowing them to encumber the narrative. The first part of the book gives a brief sketch of the four bishops and archbishops who have occupied the see; the second, which contains some very good maps, follows the changes in its geographical boundaries; and the third summarizes the social and educational work that has been accomplished. The treatment, therefore, is chronological, geographical, and institutional. In accounting for the remarkable growth of the Roman Catholic Church during the half-century following the organization of the diocese, such human agencies as railroads, canals, and highways are taken into consideration, and the growth of that church at certain periods is compared with the development of other denominations.

The book throughout gives evidence of critical scholarship and of the fair-mindedness of a trained historian. The author has rendered a real service in correcting erroneous statements found in earlier church histories, such, for instance, as the oft-repeated assertion that an ordinance of the city of Cincinnati compelled the Catholics to build their first church in the diocese outside the city limits. After diligent search through municipal records no evidence that such an ordinance had ever been passed could be discovered, and the author therefore reaches the conclusion that the choice of a site outside the city must have been dictated by other considerations. Equally fair-minded is the discussion of the financial catastrophe which overwhelmed the archdiocese in the 1870's and of the bankruptcy proceedings growing out of it. Indeed, the entire chapter on ecclesiastical property casts much light upon a phase of American history which is not generally understood. The bibliography includes secular as well as religious sources, and the book is provided with an excellent index.

MARTHA L. EDWARDS.

The University of Michigan. By Wilfred Shaw, General Secretary of the Alumni Association, and Editor of the *Michigan Alumnus*. (New York, Harcourt, Brace, and Howe, 1920, pp. 349, \$4.00.) This handsome volume is not designed by the author as a history of the University of Michigan, but as a general survey of the university's development. The intent has been to set forth the chief incidents, personalities, efforts, and enterprises in the past life of this notable seat of learning.

The volume deals with the foundation of the university, its early days and first administrations, of Presidents Tappan, Haven, Angell, and Hutchins, and with C. K. Adams, Andrew D. White, Henry S. Frieze, Charles Gayley, Elisha Jones, the Cooleys, and other great teachers who have given Michigan standing and fame in the university world. The author reveals to his readers the life of town and campus, the student activities, the fraternities, the work of the professional schools, and athletics; due consideration is also given to the services of the alumni, and the work of the university in times of war. The volume

is a highly creditable tribute to Mr. Shaw's alma mater, written in an attractive style, well executed and well printed, and it will, no doubt, be received by all former students of Michigan with deep appreciation. The volume is well indexed, and its copious illustrations will recall many pleasant scenes and happy days to the many men and women who have had the privilege of spending their college days in Ann Arbor.

J. A. W.

The Story of Chautauqua. By Jesse Lyman Hurlbut, D.D. (New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1921, pp. xxv, 429, \$2.50.) The "Chautauqua Movement", inaugurated in 1873 by Lewis Miller and Dr. John H. Vincent, layman and clergyman respectively of the Methodist Episcopal Church, under the auspices of the Sunday-School Board of that denomination, has been one of the most interesting and typical developments in American religious and cultural life of the last half-century and is worthy of serious attention from students of American history. The present volume, by Bishop Vincent's successor, is the reminiscent story of one who has had a leading part in the conduct of the "movement" since 1875. It abounds in anecdotes, in kindly personalities, and in realistic accounts of meetings, events, and occasions, although in the later chapters, where considerations of space have evidently made themselves felt, the style becomes rather annalistic.

The meetings at Chautauqua had their origin in an effort to advance religious education in the Sunday-school through the intensive training of teachers. They were, in their field and time, a sort of prototype of the "Plattsburg idea". The broadening of their scope and purpose was rapid; in 1878 the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle was organized, the first book prescribed for reading being John Richard Green's *Short History of the English People*. In the following year the summer schools for secular instruction were inaugurated, and the practice of securing distinguished lecturers on historical, literary, scientific, and other topics received that extension which has made it one of the chief characteristics of the Chautauqua programme. Later, other assemblies, to the number of nearly a hundred, came into being in different parts of the country. All were modelled more or less closely upon the original Chautauqua and some were loosely affiliated with it. Most of them have now disappeared and their places have been taken by the "Chautauqua circuits" which form the International Lyceum and Chautauqua Association. These extraneous developments, however, have no organic connection with the original Chautauqua and are passed over lightly as being outside the scope of the author's story.

It would be unfair to examine a book of this type too closely for the accuracy of all its statements of fact. Doubtless it is adequate, but the reader is, nevertheless, a little disturbed to find in the first chapter that Étienne Brûlé was on the Ohio in 1615, which would have made him the discoverer of that river, and to learn that La Salle was

on Lake Chautauqua in 1630, which was thirteen years before he was born. However, the student will not use the volume as a repertory of facts; for him its chief and great value will consist in its authoritative rendering of the atmosphere and spirit of the Chautauqua institution, especially in its earlier days.

W. G. L.

The Development of the Leeward Islands under the Restoration, 1660-1688: a Study of the Foundations of the Old Colonial System. By C. S. S. Higham, M.A. (Cambridge, the University Press, 1921, pp. xiii, 266, \$9.00.) This elaborate and scholarly account of the Leeward Islands in the reign of Charles II. will be welcomed by students of colonial policy and the history of British trade. Readers who have already succumbed to romantic prepossessions about Caribbee Islands will perhaps be vexed at its prosaic tenor, as Henry Adams was vexed at Tahiti for being a real place. The Leeward Islands in the seventeenth century were assuredly not the "western islands" of Apollo's bards, but struggling frontier communities, whose invincible parochialism stood in the way of progress. They existed in a wobbling equilibrium between Devil and deep sea: between intense localism and dangerous isolation; between danger from the Indians and danger from the French; between the interests of the merchants and those of the planters; between the islands' governors—often the unworthy favorites of unworthy ministers—and the well-meaning interference of the Lords of Trade, whose point of view was at best English and at worst European.

The first half of the book is mainly devoted to the complications ensuing to the islands from European wars and alliances. Of these complications the most important is the experience of St. Christopher, whose division between France and England led to experiments in neutrality and internationalization not without interest to-day.

Chapters on the Caribs, the labor problem, sugar, and the government of the islands make up the second and weightier part of the book. In general, the Restoration policies of more stringent governmental and legal supervision with stricter control of trade, which set their mark on the seaboard colonies to the north, were followed also in the case of the Leeward Islands. On the part of the islands there is the same expertness in protest and evasion. After the lamentable failure of Sir Charles Wheler, the government of the islands fell by good fortune to Sir William Stapleton, whose memory is here deservedly rescued from oblivion. He was a genial Irish soldier of fortune, picturesque in speech, and blessed with so rare an administrative gift that he was able to govern four islands for fourteen years not only acceptably to the islanders but to the satisfaction of the home authorities as well.

For his materials Mr. Higham has ransacked the Record Office and the great manuscript collections in England, and has discovered a few *disjecta membra* in private possession. The mass of his facts comes

from official correspondence, Treasury and trade statistics, and the records of the Royal African Company. With the exceptions of the *Calendar of State Papers*, the *Acts of Assembly* of the islands, and a few fairly recent works on the West Indies and on colonial policy, there is little in print, as a carefully annotated bibliography shows, to aid research on His Majesty's Leeward Caribbee Islands. If material has eluded Mr. Higham it must be in French archives and libraries, or perhaps in the islands themselves.

Readers will be appreciative of the prefatory Geographical Note, which offers a few remarks on the position and topography of the islands, and emphasizes the importance of the northeast trade-wind in the history of the Antilles, recalling the fact—obvious but easy to forget—that the sail from Jamaica to St. Kitts is not at all the same thing in time and distance as the sail from St. Kitts to Jamaica. Readers will be sorry that Mr. Higham's sketch-maps are not more informative, *i. e.*, more detailed.

There are a few trifling slips: the Triple Alliance between England, the United Provinces, and Sweden was formed in 1668, not 1670 (p. 29); the Dutch were expelled from Brazil in 1644–1654, not 1661 (p. 36); on p. 191, line 32, "imported" should read *imposed*.

VIOLET BARBOUR.